

# **Abe Bay Bay**

## Created in 2010 by:

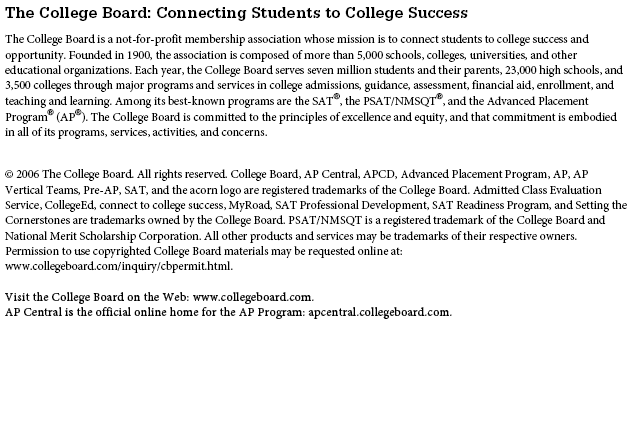
* **Central Organizer:** R

Rahul Patel

* **Unit I – V Multiple Choice coordinator:**  Fr

Francisco Lopez

* **Unit VI – X Multiple Choice coordinator:**  Francisco Lopez
* **Document Based Question coordinator:** Becca Potochney
* **Essay coordinator:**  Josh Vann



### UNITED STATES HISTORY

### SECTION I

Time – 55 minutes

80 Questions

**Directions:** Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

1. Which of the following New World plants revolutionized the international economy?
   1. maize
   2. potatoes
   3. beans
   4. tomatoes
   5. all of the above.
2. The major issue that delayed ratification of the Articles of Confederation concerned
   1. taxation.
   2. tariff policy.
   3. monetary policy.
   4. western lands.
   5. monetary standards
3. All of the following are guarantees provided by the Bill of Rights except
   1. the right to vote for all citizens.
   2. freedom of speech.
   3. freedom of religion.
   4. freedom of the press.
   5. right to a trial by a jury.
4. By the 1840s voter participation in the presidential election reached
   1. nearly 50 percent.
   2. 25 percent.
   3. 40 percent.
   4. 15 percent.
   5. nearly 80 percent.
5. According to the principle of “popular sovereignty,” the question of slavery in the territories would be determined by
   1. the most popular national leaders.
   2. a national referendum.
   3. congressional legislation.
   4. a Supreme Court decision.
   5. the vote of the people in any given territory.
6. In the 1896 case of Plessy v. Ferguson, the Supreme Court ruled that
   1. African-Americans could be denied the right to vote.
   2. segregation was unconstitutional.
   3. “separate but equal” facilities were constitutional.
   4. the Fourteenth Amendment did not apply to African-Americans.
   5. literacy tests for voting were constitutional.
7. America’s initial Open Door policy was essentially an argument for
   1. free trade.
   2. spheres of influence.
   3. military occupation.
   4. exclusive trade concessions.
   5. the principle of self-determination.
8. The nonbusiness group that realized the most significant, lasting gains from World War I was
   1. labor.
   2. blacks.
   3. the Ku Klux Klan.
   4. women.
   5. veterans.
9. Senator McCarthy’s anticommunist crusade ended when he
   1. began to attack the personal integrity of his critics.
   2. alleged that there were communists in Hollywood.
   3. alleged that there were communists in the Foreign Service.
   4. alleged that many college professors were communists.
   5. alleged that there were communists in the army.
10. Modern conservatism springs from
    1. a repudiation of government.
    2. a disapproval of priorities and strategies from the New Deal.
    3. a disapproval of priorities and strategies from the Great Society.
    4. a dislike of technology.
    5. all of the above.
11. The Great Awakening
    1. undermined the prestige of the learned clergy in the colonies.
    2. split colonial churches into several competing denominations.
    3. led to the founding of Princeton, Dartmouth, and Rutgers colleges.
    4. was the first spontaneous mass movement of the American people.
    5. all of the above.
12. In a sense, the history of the United States began with the
    1. Revolutionary War.
    2. July 4, 1776 signing of the Declaration of Independence.
    3. Boston Tea Party.
    4. founding of the first colony in 1607.
    5. fall of Quebec and Montreal.
13. Washington’s Farewell Address in 1796
    1. warmly endorsed the appearance of two contending political parties in America.
    2. warned against the dangers of permanent foreign alliances.
    3. was delivered to a joint session of Congress by Washington himself.
    4. proposed a two-term limitation on the presidency.
    5. all of the above
14. Andrew Jackson and his supporters disliked the Bank of the United States for all of the following reasons except it
    1. minted gold and silver coins but issued no paper money.
    2. controlled much of the nation’s gold and silver.
    3. was a private institution.
    4. foreclosed on many western farms.
    5. put public service first, not profits.
15. The man who opened Japan to the United States was
    1. William Walker.
    2. Franklin Pierce.
    3. Lafcadio Hearn.
    4. Clayton Bulwer.
    5. Matthew Perry.
16. The railroad of 1877 started when
    1. President Hayes refused to use troops to keep the trains running.
    2. the four largest railroads cut salaries by ten percent.
    3. working hours were cut back by the railroad companies.
    4. the railroad workers refused to cross the picket lines of cargo loaders.
    5. the railroads tried to hire Chinese workers.
17. Teddy Roosevelt’s role in the Panamanian Revolution involved
    1. using American naval forces to block Colombian troops from crossing the isthmus and crushing the revolt.
    2. ordering an economic embargo of Colombia.
    3. remaining perfectly neutral.
    4. sending in American ground troops.
    5. funding the Panamanian rebels.
18. President Hoover’s approach to the Great Depression was to
    1. leave the economy alone to work itself out of trouble.
    2. nationalize major industries.
    3. encourage the states to stimulate spending.
    4. blame it on big business.
    5. adopt unprecedented federal initiatives to combat it.
19. In the 1950s, the key to economic growth rested in
    1. the chemical industry.
    2. the aeronautics and space industry.
    3. the automobile industry.
    4. federal highway construction.
    5. electronics.
20. The razor-thin election of 2000 between George W. Bush and Al Gore was finally resolved when
    1. the U.S. Supreme Court ended further vote recounts in Florida, giving Bush the electoral vote victory.
    2. Al Gore conceded that Bush had won a majority of the popular votes and should therefore be declared the winner.
    3. the Florida State Supreme Court determined that Bush had won the state by a few hundred votes.
    4. Congress settled the issue by accepting Bush’s Florida electors rather than Gore’s.
    5. Bush agreed to appoint Democrats to the cabinet and govern as a “compassionate conservative” if Gore would drop his electoral challenge.
21. Culture in colonial America
    1. involved heavy investment in art.
    2. was generally ignored and unappreciated.
    3. showed its native creativity in architecture.
    4. was always important to the colonists.
    5. for a long time rejected any European in

fluence.

1. The First Continental Congress
   1. was attended by delegates from each of the thirteen colonies.
   2. adopted a moderate proposal for establishing a kind of home rule for the colonies under British direction.
   3. made a ringing declaration of America’s independence from Britain.
   4. called for a complete boycott of British goods.
   5. adjourned shortly after convening.
2. One of George Washington’s major contributions as president was
   1. keeping the nation out of foreign wars.
   2. the signing of Jay’s Treaty.
   3. his advice against forming permanent alliances with foreign nations.
   4. securing a pledge from Britain to stop arming Indians on the western lands.
   5. establishing the political party system.
3. The “Father of the Factory System” in the United States was
   1. Robert Fulton.
   2. Samuel F. B. Morse.
   3. Eli Whitney.
   4. Samuel Slater.
   5. Thomas Edison.
4. The clash between Preston S. Brooks and Charles Sumner revealed
   1. the seriousness of political divisions in the North.
   2. the importance of honor to northerners.
   3. the fact that, despite divisions over slavery, the House of Representatives would unite to expel a member for bad conduct.
   4. the fact that passions over slavery were becoming dangerously inflamed in both North and South.
   5. the division between the House and the Senate over slavery.
5. During the Gilded Age, most of the railroad barons
   1. rejected government assistance.
   2. built their railroads with government assistance.
   3. relied exclusively on Chinese labor.
   4. refused to get involved in politics.
   5. focused on public service.
6. Progressivism
   1. supported many reforms advocated by feminists.
   2. offered little to the ever-growing women’s movement.
   3. supported only the demand for woman suffrage.
   4. followed examples set by women’s reform movements in Europe.
   5. reflected the views of working-class women.
7. Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal programs
   1. were almost no help for the poor.
   2. did not end the Depression.
   3. created the biggest federal deficits in American history.
   4. aided only farmers.
   5. aided the poor but not the middle class.
8. The Cuban missile crisis resulted in all of the following except
   1. U.S. agreement to abandon the American base at Guantanamo.
   2. the removal of Nikita Khrushchev from power in the Soviet Union.
   3. a U.S. promise not to invade Cuba.
   4. an ambitious program of military expansion by the Soviet Union.
   5. withdrawal of U.S. missiles in Turkey.
9. One reason Black politicians became more successful by the 1990s is
   1. they relied on racial solidarity.
   2. bloc voting.
   3. they appealed to a wide variety of voters.
   4. they began running for office in the South.
   5. all of the above.
10. Perhaps the most important single action of the Second Continental Congress was to
    1. select George Washington to head the army.
    2. draft new appeals to the king.
    3. adopt measures to raise money.
    4. postpone an immediate demand for independence.
    5. support independence.
11. Thomas Jefferson’s “Revolution of 1800” was remarkable in that it
    1. moved the United States away from its democratic ideals.
    2. marked the peaceful and orderly transfer of power on the basis of election results accepted by all parties.
    3. occurred after he left the presidency.
    4. caused America to do what the British had been doing for a generation regarding the election of a legislative body.
    5. was in no way a revolution.
12. The “cult of domesticity”
    1. gave women more opportunity to seek employment outside the home.
    2. resulted in more pregnancies for women.
    3. restricted women’s moral influence on the family.
    4. glorified the traditional role of women as homemakers.
    5. was especially strong among rural women.
13. For a majority of northerners, the most outrageous part of the Supreme Court’s ruling in the Dred Scott case was
    1. that as a slave Scott had no right to sue in federal court.
    2. that Scott did not automatically become free when his owner took him through free states and territories.
    3. that Congress had never had the power to prohibit slavery in any territory.
    4. that slaveowners had the right to flood into territories so as to control popular sovereignty.
    5. that the Bill of Rights did not apply even to free African-Americans.
14. America’s first billion-dollar corporation was
    1. General Electric (GE).
    2. Standard Oil.
    3. American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T).
    4. The Union Pacific Railroad.
    5. United States Steel.
15. President Taft’s foreign policy was dubbed
    1. big-stick diplomacy.
    2. the Open Door policy.
    3. the Good Neighbor policy.
    4. dollar diplomacy.
    5. sphere-of-influence diplomacy.
16. The phrase “Hundred Days” refers to
    1. the worst months of the Great Depression.
    2. the time it took for Congress to begin acting on President Roosevelt’s plans for combating the Great Depression.
    3. the first months of Franklin Roosevelt’s presidency.
    4. the “lame-duck” period between Franklin Roosevelt’s election and his inauguration.
    5. the time that all banks were closed by FDR.
17. In the final analysis, Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society programs
    1. did no good at all.
    2. actually increased the poverty rate.
    3. proved that poverty could not be papered over with greenbacks.
    4. won some noteworthy battles in education and health care.
    5. were heavily overfunded.
18. The Declaration of Independence did all of the following except
    1. invoke the natural rights of humankind to justify revolt.
    2. catalog the tyrannical actions of King George III.
    3. argue that royal tyranny justified revolt.
    4. blame the colonies’ problems on the British Parliament.
    5. condemn the abolition of valued laws.
19. As chief justice of the United States, John Marshall helped to ensure that
    1. states’ rights were protected.
    2. the programs of Alexander Hamilton were overturned.
    3. the political and economic systems were based on a strong central government.
    4. both the Supreme Court and the president could rule a law unconstitutional.
    5. Aaron Burr was convicted of treason.
20. Religious revivals of the Second Great Awakening resulted in
    1. little increase in church membership.
    2. a strong religious influence in many areas of American life.
    3. surprisingly few humanitarian reforms.
    4. greater attention to church history and doctrine.
    5. all of the above.
21. European powers favored a civil war in the United States because
    1. they could regain control of a divided America.
    2. war would weaken the United States’ power in the Western Hemisphere.
    3. war could end the concept of balance of power in the Americas.
    4. such a conflict would halt the flow of blacks to Canada.
    5. two North American nations would have weaker economies than one.
22. The major factor in drawing country people off the farms and into the big cities was
    1. the development of the skyscraper.
    2. the availability of industrial jobs.
    3. the compact nature of those large communities.
    4. the advent of new housing structures known as dumbbell tenements.
    5. the lure of cultural excitement
23. Woodrow Wilson’s New Freedom
    1. advocated social-welfare programs.
    2. opposed fragmentation of big industrial combines.
    3. favored small enterprise and entrepreneurship.
    4. supported minimum-wage laws.
    5. opposed banking and tariff reform.
24. Roosevelt’s recognition of the Soviet Union was undertaken partly
    1. in order to win support from American Catholics.
    2. because the Soviet leadership seemed to be modifying its harsher communist policies.
    3. in hopes of developing a diplomatic counterweight to the rising power of Japan and Germany.
    4. to win favor with American liberals and leftists.
    5. to open opportunities for American investment in Siberian oil fields.
25. The “three P’s” that largely explain the cultural upheavals of the 1960s are
    1. poverty, political radicalism, and protest against authority.
    2. public schools, parietal rules, and parental restrictions.
    3. population bulge, protest against Vietnam, and prosperity.
    4. patriotism, prowar enthusiasm, and perfectionism.
    5. the “pill,” pot, and popular rock music.
26. America’s first entangling alliance was with
    1. Great Britain.
    2. France.
    3. Spain.
    4. Holland.
    5. Russia.
27. Napoleon chose to sell Louisiana to the United States because
    1. he had suffered misfortunes in Santo Domingo.
    2. he hoped that the territory would one day help America to thwart the ambitions of the British.
    3. he did not want to drive America into the arms of the British.
    4. yellow fever killed many French troops.
    5. all of the above.
28. Two areas where women in the nineteenth century were widely thought to be superior to men were
    1. physical strength and mental vigor.
    2. moral sensibility and artistic refinement.
    3. political ability and organizational shrewdness.
    4. sexual appetite and physical desire.
    5. economic competitiveness and capacity for education.
29. In order to persuade the Border States to remain in the Union, President Lincoln
    1. relied solely on moral appeal.
    2. used only totally legal methods.
    3. guaranteed that they could keep slavery permanently.
    4. never had to use troops.
    5. declared martial law where needed.
30. According to the social gospel,
    1. workers should be content with their station in life.
    2. the church should not concern itself in the social affairs of the world.
    3. clergy should try to reach the socially prominent.
    4. Christianity would replace socialism.
    5. the lessons of Christianity should be applied to solve the problems manifest in slums and factories.
31. Teddy Roosevelt’s New Nationalism
    1. pinned its economic faith on competition.
    2. opposed consolidation of labor unions.
    3. favored the free functioning of unregulated and unmonopolized markets.
    4. supported a broad program of social welfare.
    5. favored state rather than federal government activism.
32. America’s neutrality effectively ended when
    1. Japan attacked Pearl Harbor.
    2. Germany attacked Poland.
    3. the conscription law was passed in 1940.
    4. France fell to Germany.
    5. Italy “stabbed France in the back.”
33. Title IX was passed by Congress in 1972 to
    1. prohibit sex discrimination in any federally funded education program or activity.
    2. guarantee women equal pay for equal work.
    3. prohibit any form of sexual harassment or sexual innuendoes on the job.
    4. establish quotas for women in sports, business, and government positions.
    5. protect women’s access to birth control and abortion.
34. The Founding Fathers failed to eliminate slavery because
    1. they did not truly believe in democracy.
    2. a fight over slavery might destroy national unity.
    3. they were more concerned with securing equality for women.
    4. the North began to rely more heavily on slave labor.
    5. economic conditions would not allow such a loss.
35. The War of 1812 was one of the worst-fought wars in United States history because
    1. Native Americans supported the British.
    2. too much national anger prevented clear thinking on strategy.
    3. of the poor state of the economy.
    4. of a non-existent milita.
    5. of widespread disunity.
36. Perhaps the slave’s greatest horror, and the theme of Harriet Beecher Stowe’s Uncle Tom’s Cabin, was
    1. the enforced separation of slave families.
    2. slaveowners’ frequent use of the whip.
    3. the breeding of slaves.
    4. having to do the most dangerous work on the plantation.
    5. forcible sexual assault by slaveowners.
37. When it was issued in 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation declared free only those slaves in
    1. the Border States.
    2. slave states that remained loyal to the Union.
    3. United States territories.
    4. states still in rebellion against the United States.
    5. areas controlled by the Union army.
38. The root cause of the American farmers’ problem after 1880 was
    1. urban growth.
    2. foreign competition.
    3. the declining number of farms and farmers.
    4. the shortage of farm machinery.
    5. overproduction of agricultural goods.
39. Of Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points, the one that he hoped would provide a system of collective security was the
    1. reduction of armaments.
    2. League of Nations.
    3. abolition of secret treaties.
    4. guarantee of freedom of the seas.
    5. principle of national self-determination of peoples.
40. The 1941 lend-lease program was all of the following except
    1. a focus of intense debate between internationalists and isolationists.
    2. a direct challenge to the Axis dictators.
    3. the point when all pretense of American neutrality was abandoned.
    4. the catalyst that caused American factories to prepare for all-out war production.
    5. another privately arranged executive deal, like the destroyers-for-bases trade.
41. During the Senate Watergate hearings, one of the most damaging revelations for Richard Nixon was that
    1. Vice President Spiro Agnew had accepted bribes.
    2. he frequently used obscenities and racial slurs.
    3. the special prosecutor was about to resign owing to lack of White House cooperation.
    4. Congress intended to invoke the Twenty-fifth Amendment.
    5. his conversations in person and on the telephone had been recorded on tape.
42. The Era of Good Feelings
    1. was characterized by the absence of any serious problems.
    2. was noted for cooperation between the Democratic and Republican parties.
    3. marked a temporary end to sectionalism.
    4. was a troubled period.
    5. saw the start of the Whig party.
43. Slaves fought the system of slavery in all of the following ways except by
    1. slowing down the work pace.
    2. refusing to get an education.
    3. sabotaging expensive equipment.
    4. pilfering goods that their labor had produced.
    5. running away when possible.
44. The Confederacy enlisted slaves into their army
    1. a month before the war ended.
    2. at the beginning of the war.
    3. as a response to the Emancipation Proclamation.
    4. to help in the attack on Gettysburg.
    5. in recognition that the idea of slavery was wrong.
45. The Dawes Severalty Act was designed to promote Indian
    1. prosperity.
    2. annihilation.
    3. assimilation.
    4. culture.
    5. education.
46. The United States’ main contributions to the Allied victory in World War I included all of the following except
    1. battlefield victories.
    2. foodstuffs.
    3. oil.
    4. munitions.
    5. financial credit.
47. Japanese-Americans were placed in concentration camps during World War II
    1. due to numerous acts of sabotage.
    2. in retaliation for the placement of Americans in concentration camps by the Japanese.
    3. As a result of anti-Japanese prejudice and fear.
    4. because many were loyal to Japan.
    5. all of the above.
48. With the demise of the Federalist party,
    1. the Democratic-Republicans established one-party rule.
    2. another party arose very quickly to take its place.
    3. little political trouble ensued.
    4. sectionalism disappeared.
    5. the Whig party rose to take its place.
49. the 1840s, the view that God had ordained the growth of an American nation stretching across North America was called
    1. continentalism.
    2. isolationism.
    3. anglophobia.
    4. Divine Mandate.
    5. Manifest Destiny.
50. The greatest achievements of the Freedmen’s Bureau were in
    1. its distribution of land.
    2. education.
    3. the provision of food and clothing.
    4. helping people to find employment.
    5. All of these
51. A major factor in the shift in American foreign policy toward imperialism in the late nineteenth century was
    1. the need for additional population.
    2. the desire for more farmland.
    3. the construction of an American-built isthmian canal between the Atlantic and Pacific.
    4. the closing of the frontier.
    5. the need for overseas markets for increased industrial and agricultural production.
52. The red scare of 1919–20 was provoked by
    1. the wartime migration of rural blacks to northern cities.
    2. the strict enforcement of prohibition laws.
    3. evolutionary science’s challenge to the biblical story of the Creation.
    4. the public’s association of labor violence with its fear of revolution.
    5. the threat created by the Communist Revolution in Russia.

.

1. The tide of conquest in the Pacific was turned following the Battle of
   1. Leyte Gulf.
   2. Bataan and Corregidor.
   3. the Coral Sea.
   4. Midway.
   5. Guadalcanal.
2. Monroe Doctrine was
   1. a striking new departure in American foreign policy.
   2. quickly codified into international law.
   3. a binding pledge on each subsequent presidential administration.
   4. an expression of the illusion of deepening American isolationism from world affairs.
   5. a commitment by the United States to internationalism.
3. The Wilmot Proviso
   1. symbolized the burning issue of slavery in the territories.
   2. gained House and Senate approval in 1846.
   3. settled once and for all the issue of slavery in California.
   4. allowed slavery in the territory taken from Mexico in 1848.
   5. left open the issue of slavery in New Mexico and Utah.
4. Radical congressional Reconstruction of the South finally ended when
   1. the South accepted the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments.
   2. the last federal troops were removed in 1877.
   3. President Johnson was not reelected in 1868.
   4. the Supreme Court ruled in Ex parte Milligan that military tribunals could not try civilians.
   5. blacks showed they could defend their rights.
5. The Teller Amendment
   1. guaranteed the independence of Cuba.
   2. made Cuba an American possession.
   3. directed President McKinley to order American troops into Cuba.
   4. appropriated funds to combat yellow fever in Cuba.
   5. granted the U.S. a base at Guantanamo Bay.
6. Before the automobile, the industry dominated the

dominated the American economy.

* 1. railroad
  2. farming
  3. oil
  4. steel
  5. electricity

1. The post-World War II prosperity in the United States was most beneficial to
   1. African-Americans.
   2. labor unions.
   3. women.
   4. Hispanics.
   5. farm

#### END OF SECTION I

UNITED STATES HISTORY  
SECTION II

##### Part A

**(Suggested writing time – 45 minutes)**

**Percent of Section II score – 45**

**Directions:** The following question requires you to construct a coherent essay that integrates your interpretation of Documents A-H and your knowledge of the period referred to in the question. High scores will be earned only by essays that both cite key pieces of evidence from the documents and draw on outside knowledge of the period.

1. The Progressive Era was a period of reform in the United States. Using the provided documents and your prior knowledge of this time period, discuss the ways in which the Progressive Era altered the role of women in the United States.

Document A:



Document B:

\

Document C

“Referring to woman's sphere in life, I'll say that woman is always right. For twenty-five years I've been a woman's rights man. I have always believed, long before my mother died, that, with her gray hairs and admirable intellect, perhaps she knew as much as I did. Perhaps she knew as much about voting as I. I should like to see the time come when women shall help to make the laws. I should like to see that whiplash, the ballot, in the hands of women. As for this city's government, I don't want to say much, except that it is a shame - a shame; but if I should live twenty-five years longer - and there is no reason why I shouldn't - I think I'll see women handle the ballot. If women had the ballot to-day, the state of things in this town would not exist.”

- Votes for Women Speech by Mark Twain, January 20th, 1901

Document D:



Document E:



Document F:



Document G:



Document H:



#### END OF DOCUMENTS FOR QUESTION 1

UNITED STATES HISTORY  
SECTION II

##### Part B and Part C

**(Suggested total planning and writing time – 70 minutes)**

**Percent of Section II score – 55**

Part B

**Directions:** Choose ONE question from this part. You are advised to spend 5 minutes planning and 30 minutes writing your answer. Cite relevant historical evidence in support of your generalizations and present your arguments clearly and logically.

1. How did the puritan religion set the standard for the beginnings of the American society?
2. In your opinion, whose side had more validity, the confederacy or the union?

Part C

**Directions:** Choose ONE question from this part. You are advised to spend 5 minutes planning and 30 minutes writing your answer. Cite relevant historical evidence in support of your generalizations and present your arguments clearly and logically.

1. Which of the “Progressive Presidents” was the most effective? Explain your answer.
2. What factors contributed to creating The Great Depression?

**END OF EXAMINATION**